### BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, April 20 .- The Supreme Court was opened to-day pursuant to adjournment. The following cases from the Second Circuit ere continued by consent: M. L. Bonham ds. W. J. Griffin; C. Bruce Walker, assignee, vs. Lewis Covar; Ann Griffin and M. L. Bon am vs. T. A. Addison and H. A. Addison: S Morse and wife vs. Elizabeth Adams et al.

In the Third Circuit, Richard Williams and wife vs. the Escheator, Joseph T. Cummings, adr., was continued. The case of R. C. Richard son and R. L. Livingston adrs., et al. vs. Eliza A. Tindall was heard. Moise for the motion Haynesworth and Fraser submitted arguments in writing on the same side; J. S. G. Richardson contra, and Moise in reply.

The argument of the case involving the question of the validity of bonds given in payment for the purchase of negroes will come up to-morrow and excites much interest.

#### WASHINGTON.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE - NOMINA-TIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS-GROWLS IN THE RADICAL CAMP - REORGANIZATION OF THE IN-TERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, &C.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday. Senator Ross made a long personal explana tion, denying the correctness of the accounts of his late in terview with the President, but condemning Grant's course in removing men from office merely because appointed by John-

The Senate have adopted a resolution direct ing the Secretary of War to examine the mouth of the Mississippi, and report what is necessary to benefit commerce.

Among the nominations to-day were: Riotte Minister to Nicaragua; J. S. Roul, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; F. S. Richards, of Tennessee, Consul to Leeds, England; John C. Southworth, United States Attorney for Alabama. Collectors of Customs-Alex. C. Davis, Beaufori; Thomas P. Robb, Savannah. Thomas Tynn, Assistant Appraiser, New Orleans, Henry J. Sampson, Assistant Appraiser, New Orleans; Thomas Ong, Local Appraiser, New Orleans; George A. Houghton, Supervisor of Steamboats for the Sixth District. Postmasters-Caldwell, at Rome, Ga.; Shaw, Tarboro', N. C.; Blair, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

There were some forty confirmations to-day, and no rejections or withdrawals affecting the South. No new appointments will be sent in except to meet rejections.

There is much dissatisfaction in Congress ional circles regarding appointments. Schenck complains bitterly.

H. R. Hulbard, Comptroller of the Currency, calls on all national banks for a statement of their condition up to the 17th instant.

The Senate has still two hundred nominations before them.

The internal revenue bureau has been reorganized by the establishment of three prominent divisions, under the charge respectively of Solicitor Smith, second deputy Parnell, and a third deputy not yet appointed. The first division will have charge of law matters; the second of books and accounts, and the third will supervise all affairs relative to tax on distilled spirits and tobacco.

Chief Deputy Commissioner Douglass is under the direction of the commissioner, Chief Executive Officer of the Department, and William P. Spearman is, under the new organization, General Supervisor of the Bureau. It was raining heavily all the after noon.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. The Bertine Theatre, at Naples, has been

burned. Mazatlan advices report the revolution in Sinaloa a decided failure.

The mathematician Mitchell, aged 76 years, died of debility yesterday, at Vassar College,

The Marine Court at Havana has rendered final decision condemning the Mary Powell. Heavy engagements near Remedios are re-

Under the influence of the unprecedented rains the ice has moved everywhere throughout the dominion of Canada, doing immense

A wealthy director of the Philadelphia Union League, who has been recently nominated and confirmed to a European Consulate, was detected stealing cigars. He said the impulse to

The case of Kimberly vs. Butler is pend ing before Judge Chase, in Baltimore, Addison and Bent, for the plaintiff. Cushing and Schley, also Butler, for the defendant. The points discussed so far seem adverse to Butler.

## THE CENSUS OF THE STATE.

Under authority of the act passed by the Legislature at its recent session, to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, the Governor has made the following appointments. These officials are charged with the duty of taking a complete census of the residents of the State, with a view to the apportionment of representation in the next session of the General Assembly, and also to obtaining a full statistical report of the agricultural productions of South Carolina, of the same kind as that which has been found so

valuable in the Western States: Abbeville County—Hudson J. Lomax.
Anderson County—Bamuel Johnson.
Barnwell County—James N. Haynes
Beaufort County—P. E. Ezekiel.
Charleston County—E. E. Dickson.
Chester County—L. Wimbush.
Chesterfield County—Henry Shrewsbury.
Colleton County—Henry James.
Darlington County—W. Welgh.
Edgefield County—Henry Johnson.
Georgetown County—J. B. Hyde,
Horry County—Frederick Buck.
Kershaw County—Frank Carter.
Laurens County—J. B. Cousart.
Lexington County—J. B. Cousart.
Lexington County—J. B. Cousart.
Lexington County—J. B. Cousart.
Lexington County—B. Collins,
Marboro' County—B. Montgomery.
Oconee County—David Saunders.
Orangeburg County—B. Montgomery.
Oconee County—David Saunders.
Pickens County—Honry Philip Epstin.
Bichland County—H. Gardner.
Union County—H. W. Duncan.
Williamsburg County—R. Obert F. Scott.
York County—P. J. Oconnel.
Of the twenty-nice census takers, twelve a Abbeville County-Hudson J. Lomax.

Of the twenty-nive census takers, twelve ar negro members of the Legislature, and if the others, whose names are not familiar to us, are of about the same complexion and order of ability, the Columbia Phoenix is warranted in saying that "the appointments will be generally approved, and we hope that in the discharge their duties these officials will meet with every facility which can be afforded by the citizens of our State."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Su; reme Court-A Reminiscence of Chief Justice Moses-Personal-Journalism in the State--The Course and Infinence of "The News"-Tolbert's Waereabouts and Treatment-The University--Moot Court-Gold Ore-Lo.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19 .- The proceedings of the Supreme Court are very smooth and anticable, which cannot be said of the Legislature, where the Democratic members had no influence and consequently said nothing. Chief Justice Moses has been polite, and Associate-Justice Willard particularly so, to all members of the bar, irrespective of political standing. As to the Chief Justice, we believe, by the sensitiveness he shows when thrown with his former associates, that he regrets his course, and if possible would retrace his steps. This very Chief Justice we saw, in the spring of 1862, address a regiment of militia at Sumter, when he beseeched it, for the honor of the "Old Game Cock," to furnish its quota of men without being drafted, and implered, not one, but all, to come forward and defend their glorious and gallant State. He spoke with a warmth and fervor that could hardly be affected, and appeared to feel what he was speaking. He was listened to-he was cheered; and we cannot believe he desires to forget such a day, when the people, with whom he was raised and whom he ought to have loved, respected him. I had the pleasure of meeting Hon, W. D. Porter, who has been here during the past week. General Mark Gary made us a flying visit, and will return this week to attend the Supreme Court.

The "Southern Guardian" will hardly be resumed before September.

I have talked with intelligent gentlemen about State journalism, and the course of "THE News" is highly approved-in fact, it is pronounced the best paper in the State. Let it continue in the good work, and while its voice is for al. our people to be law-abiding, never let it guide them into respect for these dirty fellows who have wormed themselves into power. Good newspapers have but little idea of their tremendous influence.

Tolbert, the Randolph murderer, is down at the Penitentiary. We cannot imagine why he should be put there, except to gull the public into the belief that he is kept under strict surveillance. The county jail, the proper place, is secure enough to hold any criminal, and why not confine him there? Instead, he is carried down to the Penitentiary, put under the charge of General Stolbrand, is not worked or treated as a convict, but is allowed many privileges he would not have in jail.

The University of South Carolina is still going on, with some eighty students. It is not known what the Trustees are going to do; but the only one among them who is particularly inimical to the institution is J. L. Neagle, and if it is ever broken up it will be due to him. We are soon to meet, and have met, a sad loss; Professor John LeConte has left for California, and Professor Joseph LaConte leaves in June.

Abram Jones, there is a mine sufficiently rich to pay well for the labor of a few hands before the war, who used no improved machinery. It remains to be shown how much wealth an enterprising man could accumulate by investing. and then tearing up things by hydraulic min-

The Supreme Court, the meetings of stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad on the 21st, and of the Greenville Railroad on the 28th, and the Agricultural Convention on the same day, will draw quite a number of strangers here during the next two weeks. We heard an eloquent address from Colonel A. C. Haskell last night before the Columbia Bible Society, and also from the several Protestant ministers of the city. Rev. Dr. George Howe was re-elected president. Statistics, &c., were read, which showed that great work had been, and yet to be, done.

TWITCHELL AGAIN. An Alleged Confession-How the Murder was Committed.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, of Sa. turday last, has the following:

The melancholy tragedy which commenced with the murder of Mrs. Hill and ended with with the murder of Mrs. Hill and ended with the suicide of George S. Twitchell, Jr., in his cell on the night previous to his appointed execution, would seem to have no ending as far as reports about its various details are concerned. During the p. st few hours a rumor of a full confession by the suicide to his counsel has been widely circulated, and on tracing it to its source, we regard it as of sufficient importance and reliability to be laid before the public. It is necessary to state in advance, however, that Twitchell's counsel feel unable to give the public any direct light on the subject, being bound by the rules of professional etiquette not to divulge any secrets confided to them by their client.

The confession which Twitchell is reported to have made to his counsel is substantially as follows:

"On the day previous to the murder of Mrs.

to have made to his counsel is substantially as follows:

"On the day previous to the murder of Mrs. Hill, Twitchell, bent upon effecting her death with his own hands, made a slung-shot at his place of business in Camden. With this murderous weapon he struck the old lady a formidable blow, no one but the actor in the tragedy being present, and then, unassisted, threw the body from the window into the yard. He then walked down stairs into the yard. He then walked down stairs into the yard, and proceeded to wash the blood from his hands at the hydrant. While so engaged he noticed that the body of his mother-in-law lying near him still exhibited manifestations of life. As soon as this discovery was made he hastened into the house, entering the kitchen first. The first murderous weapon which he encountered here was the poker found near the body of the murdered woman. This he seized, and hurrying back to the yard deal the dying woman another blow on the head, finishing the murderous work. He then repaired to his room, and the deed was discovered in the manner with which the public is already familiar."

Such is the substance of the alleged confestions of the substance of the substan

lic is already familiar."

Such is the substance of the alleged confession, and we give it for what it is worth. It will not be amiss, however, to recall a circumstance which tends, in some measure, to confirm this story. Mr. Mann, on the trial of Twitchell, endeavored to prove that the weapon which inflicted the fatal blows was a slungahot and not the poker. If, as reported, Mr. Mann really knew that a slung-shot did the work, his earnestness in pressing this point can be readily accounted for.

The Albany (Ga.) News, of the 9th, says:
"After diligent inquiry we softing that our planters have put in about fortry per cont. of corn, ten of oats, and fifty of cotton. The corn lands have been thoroughly prepared and well manured, and the stand is probably the best ever known. We are glad to announce that our people have made up their minds to raise their own bread."

SPRAGUE ON THE WAR PATH.

He Defines His Position and Purposes-

An interview with Senator Sprague forms the topic of two interesting columns in the New York Herald. The senator was found in his study wrapped in a loose and well-worn dressing-gown, and apparently lost in thought beyond hope of awakening. The study appeared in itself a study, with all kinds of curious traps lying around loose. Books on top of Sohemian vases, wonderfully carved paper knives, odd-looking ink bottles, pen-wipers, and a host of other articles of stationery on the mantel-piece, on the marble-top washstand, on the writing table and on the floor. Near the senator's chair stood a small trayholder, laden with the abstemious fare of a student, consisting of coffee minus milk, and toast minus butter. Sprague looks old on near acquaintance. He has a small head, small features, large, lustrous eyes, slightly dashed with dimness that necessitates the wearing of glasses. He has not the faintest trace of outward affectation. W. copy from the Herald correspondent's account:

"People say, Governor, that they do not comprehend exactly what you are driving at. Some insinuate that you are bidding for the Piesidency; others that you want to cut loose from your party, and still more state in downight terms that you are crazy."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the Governor, "let me answer the last charge. Yes—I am crazy—crazy, as every reformer has been since the beginning of the w. rid. Because I refuse to follow in the ruts of that set calling itself the

guning of the w. rid. Because I refuse to fol-low in the ruts of that set calling itself the Senate of the United States the cry is raised at once, 'Oh! Sprague is crazy.' I will let them know before long exactly how crazy I am. I am not bidding for the Presidency, either. If it were offered to me to-morrow I should only take it on conditions of being at liberty to kick out of the White House every office seeker that dare come into it. Not a man should be appointed under me to office because he was this man's friend or that man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examiners this man's friend or that man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examiners for every effice under the government, and no man should be appointed unless he showed the proper capacity to fill it. I would disregard party altogether, and put only the best men in the nation in places of trust; but as I know such a condition of things can never be attained, the Presidency is not my ambition. Neither am I about to cut loose from my party and attach myself to the Democratic. Both, as parties, are rotten; but I intend to build up a new party, in which politics will have little to do. My party will have for its one grand principle the reform of our finances, the rendering of money cheap, the reduction of taxation, the elevation of the working classes, the protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests; in short, the making of this country really great, strong and prosperous. All your talk about the nigger piecer suffered little. really great, strong and prosperous. All your talk about the nigger, nigger suffrage, State rights, women's rights, rebels, &c., is only fit for these old grannies in Congress. Where is our shipping at this moment? Who of those men, tion, rebels, niggers, &c., has ever lifted his voice in favor of the broken-down commerce that was once our pride and glory? I tell you, sir, these men would drive this country headlong to the devil in their greed for power.

This country is to-day intrinsically weaker than any on the face of the globe, not excepting Mexico. Now, let me explain; but first let me enlighten you may the purpose of the

month. This money comes out of the peckets of the people. One man whose taxes are large has, perhaps, to borrow the money at a high rate of interest to pay his indebtedness to the government. That money gets into the treasury, and lies there hoarded up for a month or sury, and lies there hoarded up for a month or six weeks without producing a particle of benfit to the government or the people. Twenty millions of that amount, we will say, are paid out by the government, and twenty millions remain. The market in New York where the capital of the country is centralized, is declared scarce. When money is scarce those who have the least put their stocks on the the market at a low rate to induse purchasers and procure capital to carry on their business. There is always in. New York a class of speculators who buy up all such stocks and wait for the favorable time—next month, we will say—when the Treasury, in place of \$20,000,000, pays out \$60,000,000. Then money becomes abundant, and these sto ks are rushed in upon the market, and the gamblers make their harvest. You see there is no equilibrium here. Our money market is all the time fluctuating, influenced by that vast, overgrown corporation, the

money market is all the time fluctuating, influenced by that vast, overgrown corporation, the National Treasury. Then, again, all kinds of stocks are affected in this way. I can go into the market in New York any day in my business, and by the process that obtains there smash, by my superior force of capital, the small dealers that venture competition with me. The whole country is affected by this, Money is entirely too dear. The cotton planters at the South pay almost twenty-five per cent. for the capital to work their plantations. England is the chief market for cotton, but she is every year extending her purchases in India is every year extending her purchases in India and Egypt, and finally, by manipulating the and Egypt, and finally, by manipulating the markets, she will damage our cotton interests at the South irretrievably. Agricultural interests suffer in the same manuer from this dearness of money. England will, after a white, buy less of our sgrouttural staples. Capital is too dear, the cost of transportation too high, the taxes too many and too crushing, for our farmers. Same way with the meaning.

too high, the taxes too many and too crushing, for our farmers. Same way with the manufacturing interests. Twenty years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones; now we have the whole field to ourselves. But then we crushed out the others, and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies, wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the libertles and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury being committed to the charge of a boy, formerly a secretary of mine, whereas in Europe the most responsible men in the community are invariably selected for the duty of receiving and tooking after the public funds. The Treasury, above all things, should be jealously guarded, and all ite incomes and expenditures scrutinized with exceeding care.

Germany is furnishing booksellers to all parts of the world. In the Siberian city of Tobolsk an enterprising Teuton has recently started an extensive bookstore. Bookselling, as a general thing, is a profitable business in Russia. A great many books are prohibited there, and the Russians, who, like every body else, are fond of forbidden fruits, payround prices for these prohibited books, of which the booksellers in that country always manage to keep fall supplies by bribing the police and customhouse officials. There are by far more German and French than Russian books sold in Russia, and the number of works that are annually published in Russia in the language of the country is remarkably small. There are in Russia very few book publishers that have invested a large capital in their business. Good writers are scarce and in great demand in that country.

—The Virginia Commissioner of Immigration advertises for "bodies of unimproved land, ranging from fifty to one hundred thousand acres, at cheap rates, with a view to the immediate colonization of respectable and industrious emigrants from Great Britain, which land," he says, "the agents in London inform the board can be sold there if they be furnished at once with plats, accurate descriptions and lowest price of the land."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-Nearly all the crowned ladies of Europe are said to be in favor of female suffrage. -Five thousand copies are still sold annually in France of Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democ racy in America."

-A battalion of German volunteers has been

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organized at Rome, which will be commanded by Prince Lichtenstein. -The German astronomer, Maedler, has measured the height of 1093 mountains in the moon. Twenty-two of these are higher than Mont Blanc, which is within a few teet of being three miles high -six are above 19,000 feet. The highest observed mountain in the moon is 24,944 feet high.

—A plan for cutting a canal through the valley of the Garonne, France, to unite the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay, is re-

ceiving much attention, and is favorably regarded. The cost of the scheme is estimated at \$88,400,000, and to be possible of accomplishment in six years. The projected canal would be for merchant and war ships of the largest size. -By the last foreign mail we have some

rightful facts in regard to the cotton spinners strike in England. In Lancashire, the principal cotton centre, a me five thousand "mill hands," as they are called, were out on a strike. By this time the number may have swelled to twenty or thirty thousand. In Lanarkshire. Spotland, where the are many thousands of families dependent up on the octton mills, some mills were already standing.

-A young fellow in England has settled a breach of promise suit, brought against him by a most eligible damsel, in a new way. The damages were laid at £5000, and she gained them in full. Whereupon the defendant addressed the young lady a note, saying : "I have behaved infamously, but if you will only forgive and forget, we may be happy yet. The only objection which my friends had to you is now removed. They can say no longer you are without a penny, since you have £5000 of your own." And she married him.

-The Abbe Deguerry, preaching to fashionable Paris against the fashions during Lent, exclaimed: "Oh, my sisters, what can be the meaning of the slight covering you wear on your shoulders? What can, every evening, be the motive of the absence of sleeves to your dresses? With these eyes have I beheld ladies of the most irreproachable character spending their whole evening in catching at their shoulder-straps lest their dresses should fall off entirely, and this is not from any feeling of propriety, but from the dread of inconvenience."

-A new notion has been introduced at social parties in Paris. At the entrance of the salon is placed a large covered basket containing small bouquets of flowers, and presided over by a modern Flora. Each guest places his or her hand into the basket and takes a posy, which the women attach to their dress or put in their hair, and the centlemen place in their buttonhole. The latter promenade through the salons, each in search of a lady wearing a similar bouquet to his own; and when she is found, he has a right to take possession of her

rhoressor Joseph LeConte has left for California, and Professor Joseph LeConte leaves in June. It is not known who will apply for their places, but none can be found who will ever fill them more worthily.

Some aspiring limbs of the law have formed, for mutual improvement, a moot court, with Colonel A. C. Haskell as judge. The meetings are interesting, and though a member is frequently arraigned for some terrible crime, tied, and perhaps condemued, no harm is done.

We lately examined some gold ore from the place of Captain J. J. Nelsen, near Longtown, Kershaw. It is rich enough to well pay the working it, yet this is no new discovery, as gold has been known in that vicinity for years. On "Buckhill," owned by the late Abram Jones, there is a mine sufficiently rich man and on the face of the globe, not except in great places, the opening one of the late scries I me enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the subject one of the late scries I me enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the subject one of the late scries I made upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the special time enlighten you did not described in the Senate. It was necessary I should craw the attention of the special time enlighten you upon the purpose of the series I made in the Senate. It was necessary I should craw the attention to the special time of the special time enlighten and retain her as right teake possession of her and retain her as right the same and retain her as right teake possession of the subject to his devening.

The land question, involving the maintention to the special time the special time of the reasony—

The land question in the Sound, he has a right ises of great agrarian changes were frequently made by the latter. But for emigration, says the Spectator, this land question would be the first social question of Europe.

-A matrimonial case in a lower rank of life is the present sensation of the chief town in Eastern England. On New-Year's day an innkeeper from Norwich, spending his holidays in London, after some days' meditation of suicide, went into a police station and demanded to be taken into custody for having, thirteen years before, murdered his wife and out her up in pieces in Norwich. His statement was carefully written down and signed by the wretched man; it was remembered that his wife mysteriously disappeared at the period specified. that he had soon married again, that the remains of a woman had been found scattered about, and an inquest held upon them without result. The man was committed for trial, denied his confession, put in a plea of not guilty, and has just been tried, convicted and sentenced to death. His 'leal h seems breaking up, as well as it may, after this long agony of remorse, and it is doubtral whether he will live to be hanged. It is sometimes true that murder will out.

-Dr. Lernard, the President of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, treats with contempt the objections to vivisection, and declares that the science of medicine, properly so called, will not exist until doctors cut up enough living cate, dogs and other animals, to form a proper basis of induction. He acknowledges, however, that the stringely human behavior of a poor monkey under his dissecting knife, caused him to desire to use chloroform. It was thought before this address was delivered that French physicians had recognized the cruelty of the practice, especially as a pursuit of careless students. The horrible doings at Alfort. where veterinary students learned to practice on the living horse, have been, it is stated, of late years, greatly curtailed, and instead of ten miserable animals subjected to sixty operations and eight hours of inconceivable agony, there are now at most but one or two. And now the evil is starting up afresh under the auspices of the president of the medical

-Mr. Berthold Auerbach seems to have got imself into trouble in Germany by the boasts he made recently in regard to the big copyrights which he pretends to have received for his last works. He says that he received \$12.-000 from the publishers of the Vienna Presse for the manuscript of "The Villa on the Rhine." and that the proprietor of the New York Staats-Zeitung gave him \$5000 for the advance sheets of the same novel. Both statements are considered gross exaggerations, and Auerbach has been called upon to prove that he has not told fibs. Mr. Auerbach has international copyright on the brain. He is the soul of the salon of Louiss Muhlbach in Berlin, and has made all the German authors who frequent that literary attractive centre unhappy as to the imaginery wrongs which he tells them are constantly being perpetrated on them by Ameri-can publishers. Auerbach advised Louisa Muhlbach some time ago to get some American auther to write some chapters to be incorporated with her new novels, when, he assured her, she might get them copyrighted in the United States. Louisa Muhlbach acted upon this suggestion with considerable alacrity, and was greatly disappointed when her American friend

enable her to get a copyright in America.

SEATS AND SADDLES.

English service for the Austrian, has written a book entitled "Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting; the Prevention and Cure of Restiveness in Horses," which is reviewed at some length in Blackwood for January. Major Dwyer was a very distinguished officer: held high and confidential rank, and was a soldier because he loved the business. He has written a book, not to lay down a rigid rule for general application, but to state principles, so that each person may discover what will suit his own case, and be put in a position to make the best and most of whatever horse he may have to ride, and in the safest manner. Of course no one resents the imputation of want of skill or knowledge so quickly as a horseman; and most people would sooner listen to doubts of their mental or moral qualifications than to a doubt of their thorough familiarity with the horse and all his surroundings. Still even such may read this work profitably and with good assurance that some of its hints will be quietly adopted. At Solferino, out of 10,206 French cavalry horses, there were only 3500 available. All the rest were rendered unserviceable by the saddle and portions of the equipment. Of 1800 mounted men in the Austrian army who had made a severe winter journey of many miles fonly t venty had unserviceable horses.

Major Dwyer has a simple remedy for the injuries done by saddles. It is to substitute the surcingle for the girth, placing the former "right over the middle of the saddle." Of not less importance are the stirrups, and these he would have placed directly under the rider's seat. He says:

"What is the legitimate use of the stirrups, besides enabling us to mount our horses? The first and most obvious one is to give the rider lateral support, to prevent his slipping off to the right or left by his seat revolving around the right or left by his seat revolving around the horse's body as a wheel does round an axle. In riding barebacked, or on a saddle without stirrups, if the rider falls it is most generally to one side, and not directly forwards or backwards; and it is very evident that the more directly under the rider's seat the stirrups be suspended, the more efficiently will they perform this duty, the resistance offered by them beings perpendicularly upwards, or precisely in the opposite direction to that in which the weight falls, which is perpendicularly downwards; whereas, if the stirrups be suspended at a distance from the rider's seat, they act at an angle to the line of fall; they may and always do, in such a position, change the direction of the fall, but they cannot meet and prevent it so efficiently as cannot meet and prevent it so efficiently as when placed under the seat. The second use of these contrivances is to enable the rider, for various purposes, to rise in his saddle by standing in the stirrups. And here a distinc-tion must be drawn as to whether it is the rider's object to transmit his own weight indirectly through the stirrups to the sadindirectly through the stirrups to the saddle at the same point at which he previously applied it directly with his seat, or at some other point. In the first case it is very obvious that the stirrups are best placed exactly under the rider's seat; for, putting aside any changes of the position of his own body from the hips upward he may please to make averything reminerate. ne may please to make, everything remains as before, and the equifibrium of the horse is not disturbed. In the second case, on the contrary, supposing the stirrups to be placed far forward, and the rider far back in the saddle, standing in the stirrups will at once throw the weight from one end of the saddle to the other, make this press partially on the horset head. weight from one end of the saddle to the other, make this press partially on the horse's back instead of equably, as in the first case, which seesawing must tend to make the saddle shift, and must also alter the equilibrium of the horse, throwing its weight more forward, consequently rendering the animal incapable of turning sharply and handily, and, if done suddenly, frequently, even bringing it to a dead halt."

THE MURDER OF AYER.

An Interesting Case-Detection of the Principal in the Crime.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle of Dr. Benjamin Ayer, a Radical member of the Georgia Legislature from Jefferson County, from which it is clearly established that he was murdered by his own friends and robbed of his

LOUISVILLE, GA., April 16, 1869. Dr. Benjamin Ayer was found dead on the outskirts of Louisville this morning. He arrived at Bartow yesterday, and reached Louisville about seven o'clock P. M. the same evening. He went first to George Holt's, colored, just outside of the corporate limits, and asked for board and lodging. Upon being refused, leaving his overcoat at Holt's house, he went into town to the house of W. S. W. Sherman, colored, and there sought board and was sgain refused. He stated to Sherman that he was exceedingly tired, and that he had an overcoat which he would spread on the floor and sleep on it if Sherman would permit him; Sherman, notwithstanding, still refused. Ayer, in the meantime, tool: out his pocket-book, containing a considerable roll of money, and taking therefrom a dollar, sent it down town by Sherman's son to buy some cheese and crackers. After tarrying awhile at Sherman's house, he went out saying he would try and and a lodging place. A short time after this he was seen by Sherman's down town. Short-ly after this, George Holt and his wite heard Ayer and some person taking in the road in front of Holt's house. Presently Ayer stepped in and got his overcoat and left. As he was leaving Holt stepped to the door and asked if he had a friend with him. Holt asked him who it was. Ayer declined telling who it was. About 9 o'clock Austin —, color-ed, passed along the road and saw a man laying on the ground. Did not recognize him, but thought it was a man drunk. Drs. Gravin and Powell, after carefully examining the skull, are of opinion that death was caused from a blow, given with a heavy stick or club, causing fracture of the skull. Deceased was killed by a blow from a club in the hands of some unknown person, and them robbed." The fact that a person was seen by Sherman's daughter in company, and his being killed in the road coming back from this hense, not more than two hundred yards from the sand. The lasts of the supplier in the second of the color-ed witnesses at the inquest, was, upon suspicion, arrested and searched. O

—The New Orleans Crescent, which for many years has been one of the leading journals of the routhwest, has ceased publication. It was purchased by C. A. Weed, for some time the real, though not nominal, proprietor of the New Orleans Times, and the Creacent has been merged in the Times. The Augusta, Ga., Daily Press has also collapsed for want of support. replied to her that the proposed plan would not

### Special Notices.

Major Dwyer, an Irish officer, who left the AT COTILLION CLUB .- MEMBERS DE. SIRING Tickets to the BALL to be given THURS-DAY, 22d, will call on the Secretary between 9 A M. and 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treas.,

April 21 2 Office Accommodation Wharf. AST CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she is discharging car go at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on dock at unset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. Freight will be collected at the new tariff JAMES ADGER & CO.. Agents New York and Charleston Steamship Line. April 21

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.-THE ASSESS-MENT for the present year of Real Estate is com pleted and will be open for the inspection of those interested until the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY next, previous to which time all intended appeals must be JOHN FERGUSON.

Assessor Town of Mount Pleasant. April 21

MOTIOE. -ALL PERSONS HAVING JAMES MCVEY, are hereby notified to present the same, and all persons in any way indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CATHARINE MCVEY, Administratrix,

April 21 w3\* No. — Inspection-street. ACT AN EXTRA MEETING OF THE SHLEY FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, held on the 19th instant, Thomas S. Dennison was elected President, vice John L. Scantlen, resigned, who was President for twenty-two years. 1\* April 21 3

AT OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C. APRIL 19, 1869 .- LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRIT. UOUS LIQUORS IN THE COUNTY .- All person who have failed to take out their Licenses, as re quired by the act of the General Assembly, are called upon to do so forthwith, or the penalty attached for neglect will be rigidly enforced. All who neglect to take out their Licenses on the

1st May proximo, will be considered defaulters, and will be dealt with accordingly.

AGA CARD FROM MR. GEORGE H. GRU-BER .- To My FRIENDS: It is with extreme regre that I announce to my friends and patrons that circumstances beyond my control compelled me to discontinue my business at the old stand of N. M. Por TER & Co., No. 236 King-street. In making this announcement I beg to tender my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, and trust that in my new position they will extend the same liberality. My limited capital, together with losses of the past three years, impaired my credit to such an extent that it was difficult to keep up a supply of goods without paying exorbitant prices, and I wa fast losing my health, business and friends. In this extremity I appealed to Messrs. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., and the liberality which so characterizes that firm was at once extended to me, and I am now enabled to offer better inducements. Their extensive capital and experience permits them to offer a finer class of goods at about the prices I had to pay, particularly in Teas, Champagnes, Clarets, Brandies, &c. The combined effor's of myself and former partner, Mr. JAMES S. MARTIN, will be to please

main your obedient servant, GEO. H. GRUBER, Care of Wm. S. Conwin & Co., No. 275 King-street. Between Wentworth and Beaufain, April 14 wfm6 And opposite Hasel-street.

you, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of

your patronage; and we pledge ourselves to give our personal and prompt attention to such. Again

hanking you for past favors and indulgencies, I re-

ME PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally review ed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatulence and Neryous Diseases accounted for ; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be for-SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

scription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Brouchi tas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread inormation which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address. Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLE-

MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Becay, and all the effects of youthful in iscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity. ions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-- ON THE Errors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humans view of treatment and cure ent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD A8SOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. January 20

J. B HEARD, N. Y. W. J. HEARD, NORPOLK. C. W. TOUNG, N. Y. F. E. GOODRIDGE, PORTSMOUTH. HEARD, YOUNG & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 347 Washington-street,

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRUITS.

POTATOES, &c.

intendent S. & R. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel S L. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; H K. Thurber & Co., Langhran & Egbert, New York: Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Bussell, 

KNOX & GILL, COTTON FACTORS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 125 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Consignments of COTTON, RICE, Sc., respectfully solicated, and liberal advances made thereon.
Orders for CORN and BACON promptly executed with care and attention.

Avvil 27 TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE SUMTER NEWS, PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C., IS ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS IN THE UPCOUNTRY; has a large droutation, and affords auperior advantages as an advertising medium. Terms
40w. Address DARR & OSTEEN,
February 22 Propriesors.

# Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST-OLASS BRITISH BRIG COURIER, JENKINS Master, wants 200 bales Cotton to complete cargo.

For Freight engagements, apply to
R. T. WALKER,
April 21
1 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf.

VESSELS WANTED

TO LOAD FOR PROVIDENCE, R. 1.

New York, Boston, New Haven, Conn.,
Elizabethport, and South Amboy, N. J.

Geed rates and dispatch given.

Apply to

H. F. BAKER & CO.,

April 19

No. 20 Cura berland street.

THE SCHOONER ANNA E. GLOVER, having half of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch for the above port.
For Freight engagements apply to
T. TUPPER & SONS,

FOR BOSTON.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR, THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND O'MFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Four P. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18

THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

THE FIRST CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship MARMORA, R. M. ROBINSON Commander, is now ready
to receive Freight for the above port, o sail on or about 5th of May.

FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
AND OTHER NO RTH WE STERN CITIES.—

FALCON. JESSE D. HORSEY. Commander. SEA GULL N. P. DUTTON, Commander. MARYLAND J. V. JOHNSON, Commander.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship FALCON, JESSE D. HORSEY Commander, will sall for Baltimore on FRIDAY, 23d April, at
3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, Union
Wharves.
Heavy freights taken at very low rates—to Philadelphia, Rice 50c per tierce; Rosin 30c per package.
For Freight or nassage. apply to

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOS. ON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain GRAY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on Thurspay, 22d instant, at — o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN & HEO. GETTY,
April 17
North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSKIP
MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. CROWELL, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf
on Thursday, April 22, 1869, at 3 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID STDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS of this Line will leave Adger's South Whari, during the month of April, as follows; JAMES ADGER—TUESDAY, April 10, at 4 0 clock P M CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 0 clock A M MANHATTAN—SATURDAY, April 17, at 10 oclock A M MANHATTAN—SATURDAY, April 17, at 10 oclock M CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 24, at 10 cclock M CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 24, at 4 0 clock P M Insurance can be obtained by these stramers at 1/2 per cent.

al % per cent.

As an intra Charge of \$5 will be made to passengers purchasing Tickets on board after sailing.

As These STEAMSHIPS have handsome and roomy accommodations for passengers, and their tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs,)
April 5

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!
STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River.
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
21st of every month (except when these dates fall
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americap
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 1th of each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.
Steamship JAPAN leaves San Fralcisco for China

the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship JaPan leaves San Fralcisco for China and Japan May 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Madicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

INLAND ROUTE.

ONLY TWO AND A HALF HOURS AT SEA.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

CHARLESION AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET

CHARLESION AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKE T LINE.

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY, CAPmodation Wharf every Monday and Thursday Monnings, at 8 o'clock, touching at Beaufort only;
returning will leave savannah Tuesday and Friday,
at 9 o'clock A. M., making the trip in eleven hours.

The Steamer Fannie, Captair Adair, will leave
Charleston every Weinhermay Morning, at 8 o'clock
touching at Edisto, Chisolin's Landin;, Beaufort and
Hilton Head; returning, leave Savannah every Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Louching at the above landings.

ings.

Will touch at Bluffton on the second in every month, going and returning.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGUSON, ngs.
Will touch at Bluffton on the second WEDNESDAY

April 6

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIEST-CASS S T EA M E R

DICTATOR, Captain WM. T. MONELTY, will sail from Charleston every Tweaday Evening,
at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain GEO.

E. MOMILLAN will rail from Charleston every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans,

Connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakee Griffin, Eustie, Harrie and Durham.

All freight prysable on the wharf.

Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risand expense of owners.

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Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at ris and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., agents, South Atlantic Whart.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Statorooms, November 21

MILLIS & CHISOLM.

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHIPPING AGENTS,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES. ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. O. 

RLANDING, RICHARDSON & RHAME. ATTORNEYS AT LAW & SOLICITORS IN EQUITY, Manning, S. C.

Will practice in Clarendon County, and in the United States Courts.

United States Courts.

JAMES D. BLANDING, JOHN S. RICHARDSOM, JR.,
JOSEPH F. RHAME, HAME,

JOSEPH F. RHAME will practice separately in
the Counties of Kershaw, Summer. Darkington, will
liamsburg, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. fmwlm\* April 9